SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park Theatre-Little Sell and March Rijon Opera House—Weballasi, Malless Rooth's Theatre—Malless—Camilla Brone II's Moreum Broates and ill et.

Date's Theater Cinterdist betted Maines.

Grand Opers Hause The Kerry des. Maines.

Reverly's 14th St. Theater Foreign Raines.

Haverly's 5th Av. Theater Cinter.

Raines.

Haverly's Nible's Garden The Struggeon. Maines. Madison Square Theatre-Hars Kitas. Malines. Meannie Temple-Meanstien Mailine, Biddleton's Dime Massum-20 Bowers. Middleton's Dime Moscum—20 Bosoc,
Nam Francisco Minicrella-Hondwar and 20host. Matines
Stondard Thentre—Biller Tarbor. Matines.
Thentre Comique—Mailigen a Sirver Westing. Matines.
Tony Pantare's Theatre—Belloth.
Lation Square Thentre—Pelloth.

Wallack's Theatre—The World, Maliana, Windows Theatre—One Hundred Wives, Maliana,

#### When It Will End.

The Senate was called together to consider the Executive nominations and to start the new Administration on its career. This duty, however, it has hitherto refused to perform. Every day the Democrats move to go into executive session, but the Republicans reject the motion. The result is that the Administration is paralyzed. The officers necessary for the transaction of the public business are not appointed. There are not Judges enough in the courts, and litigants are subjected to unnecessary delays. The public injury thus caused is serious, but the Republicans pay no attention to it. Instead of voting upon the nominations laid before them by the President. they persist in devoting their whole time to bitter partisan speeches that have no practical end in view.

When will this be changed? When will the public business be extricated from a predicament so injurious and so unneces

These questions can easily be answered. The deadlock in the Senate will be ended just as soon as Messrs, BLAINE and GAR-FIELD become convinced that they can beat Senator Conkling and confirm the nomination of Judge Robertson; and on the other hand, it will be ended just as soon as Senator CONKLING becomes sure that he can beat Messrs. BLAINE and GARFIELD and reject Robertson.

Meanwhile let the public suffer. The great Republican factions must fight out their fight.

#### Chili's New Terms.

The conditions of peace imposed on Peru are such as only a subjugated enemy is forced to accept. They accord, therefore, with the military facts. Yet they may be modified; for Chili needs peace almost as much as Peru, and as the latter's resources of nitre and guano, though great, are not exhaustless, a too grasping bargain will defeat its own ends. Even Germany relented a little toward conquered France. Peruvian diplomacy is so adroit that Chili's terms were purposely made extreme; they may be called Chill's asking price of peace.

Examining the conditions in detail, as reported in Valparaiso, we find them to be based on those which Peru unwisely rejected at the Christiancy conference on the Lackawanna, supplemented by an estimated equivalent for the subsequent labor and loss to which PIEROLA's obstinacy subjected Chili. The new terms are, in brief, said to include a cession of territory; an indemnity in money; indemnification for the Chilians expelled from Peru and Bolivia; a stipulation by Peru not to acquire a navy during forty years nor to fortify her ports during fifty years; no discrimination against the trade of either belligerent by the other; a division of the net proceeds of the guano of the Peruvian islands equally between Chili, Peru, and Peru's foreign creditors, so recognized begoing in the first instance to discharge the pecuniary indemnity provided for in this treaty; the maintenance of a Chilian army of occupation in Peru, 10,000 strong, until the indemnity is paid; the acceptance of Peru as wholly responsible for the indemnity, since Bolivia is consolidated with her; and the reference of all disputed points to abitration.

That the cession of Tarapaca was demanded by Chill in the conference of Oct. 22. 1880, appears from the official reports made in Executive Document No. 26 of our late Congress, where the first condition of peace insisted upon by Chili is described as follows:

"Cession to Chill of such territory of Peru and Bolivia to the west of the line of the Andean Cordillera, which peparates Peru and Bolivis, as far as the valley of the Chacarilla, and to the west also of a line which, from this point being prolonged, would strike the frontier of the Argentine Republic, passing through the centre of Lake

This demonstrates that the principle of territorial cession is not a new one, wrung out of the necessities of the subjugated enemy. Chill's present demands of territory appear to be much greater than those of Oct. 22, 1880; but the second protocol of the Arica conference shows that Mr. ANTONIO ARENAS, on the part of Peru. at that time admitted that claims to territorial indemnity "certainly were sustained in other times and distant regions; though in Spanish America," he added, "they have not been invoked from the time of the independence down to the present time, having been considered incompatible with the tutelary bases of republican institutions." This reasoning was ingentous, and furnished a basis for that refusal of Peru and Bodyia to yield a foot of soil, which made the conference fruitless. But, of course, Chili did not admit the existence of any such established South American doctrine as Mr. ARENAS announced; and Mr. ALTAMIRANO suggested that a rectification of boundary had once been made between Peru and Ecuador. In a despatch of Mr. Caldenov. the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Evairrs, it was also urged that this pretension of Chili is "an insoft to the pulhe law of our age." But Chill's reply has always been, first, that only by taking possession of the nitre region could she secure herself against another breach of treaty for trade purposes, like that which had caused the war; and, secondly, that the regroup south of Camarones had been entirely developed by Chilian labor and Chilian capital, so that to withdraw her flag now vation to the old, unendurable situation.

Whatever may be the true view of the point thus discussed, it is at least beyond ture of Lima. So it is with the money indemnity; for at the Lackawanna conference-Chili expressly demanded twenty millions as her second condition, and a return of the confiscated properties of Chilian citizens in Peru and Bolivia as her third.

The fourth condition now spoken of is a new one, and of course ought not to be exampled from acted. To suppose that an independent national cost being the standard of excellence. Never

tion would abide by an agreement, even if | before have richer gowns been in demand, she made one, not to acquire a navy during forty years, nor to fortify her ports during fifty years, is preposterous. This condition would sow the seeds of a new war in the very treaty of peace. Nothing can be said against the fifth condition, also new, which provides that Chili shall be treated by her late enemy in matters of trade like the most favored nations, although this may dash some Peruvian and Bolivian hopes of petty splite to be manifested against the conqueror. The sixth provision, dealing with the difficult subject of Peru's foreign creditors and their claims on her guano resources, seems at first sight equitable, but of course Chill could not expect to enjoy the proceeds of the guano islands after the payment of the war indemnity in full. Should the European intervention besought by Piendla come to pass, this provision of the peace compact might be altered for the in-

creased benefit of foreign bondholders. The maintenance of a Chilian army of occupation at Peru's expense until the indemnity is paid was not in the Arica memorandum, but follows familiar precedent. A wise afterthought accepts the consolidation of Peru and Bolivia, whereas the hasty and indefensible fifth paragraph of the Arica memorandum endeavored to make void all steps taken toward a confederation of the two nations. It is palpable that Chili has nothing to fear from Peru and Bolivia combined; while by considering them as a single country, she skilfully avoids the reproach that her territorial demands would leave Bolivia without a foot of seaccast.

#### The Fashions this Spring.

Easter came late this year, and therefore, though it is not a forward season, women were able to wear their new spring costumes to church last Sunday, if they felt inclined to do so. These costumes are very pretty and tasteful, and they gave a gay appearance to the streets when the throngs of churchgoers wended their way to and from the temples of worship.

How the spring fashions for men look in actual wear we have not yet had so ample opportunities of observing. When the buds on the trees begin to swell, the fairer portion of society can very properly exchange the garments of which the winter's use has tired them for the more cheerful colors and lighter fabrics of spring; but men must wait longer before they array themselves in costumes very different from those of the cold season. Although we have passed the middle of April, only the unwise venture to abandon overcoats; and it rarely happens in our climate that garments specially con structed for spring use are much required by men. Overcoats of lighter materials may be worn if the weather permits, but once a garment is a burden we are glad to be rid of it, and a well-proportioned young man presents a better appearance on a fine spring day without any overcoat at all. He must, however, be careful not to sacrifice health to looks, for the last cannot long subsist without the first. But if he does lay aside his outer garment on the warmer April days, it is all the more important that he should wear a body coat of comfortable thickness. Hence tailors have no very general demand for merely spring garments.

The spring costumes for women which are most tasteful are very unobtrusive. Even the bonnets are often of black materials, set off by the brilliant colors of a few flowers, which, though artificial, are really beautiful in these days, and show a great improvement over those of the past. Chemistry has devised new dyes of a great variety of gentle and cool hues, and textile manufacture yearly produces more delicate fabrics for gowns. Simply as a work of art, the costume of a woman now is more delightful than ever, and far more perfect than a dozen years ago. For the street she can select quiet tints and soft fabrics that will suggest a bird of modest but attractive plumage; and when she arrays herself for the evening fore Jan. 1, 1879, until the latter shall have | she has at her command the most gorgeous been paid, when Chili and Peru are to colors and the most sumptuous materials divide equally, Peru's portion, however, with which to make of her wardrobe a brilliant triumph of decorative art.

Among fashionable people, the dressing during the last winter was enormously expensive. The season was unusually gay; that is, there were evening entertainments on a grand scale in constant succession; and the demand for wardrobes of various and original designs was great beyond precedent. The costumes, indeed, were too expensive, and the whole business of society has been pushed to such an extreme of costly magnificence that there must be a reaction. Already the current has begun to set toward simplicity. The rage for house decoration, for bric-à-brac, and for elegant furniture, has gone so far that people are getting tired of it, and now we find them stripping their drawing rooms of superfluous articles, once highly prized, lowering the tones of their colors, and relieving them of cumbersome hangings. There is always the danger that you may make the frame of your picture so gorgeous that it will distract attention from the painting itself. You can so crowd your rooms with strong and brilliant colors that, dress they never so beautifully, your guests will seem mean by

In some of the saloons of the new house of the Union League Club, for instance, if the members were attired like courtiers in the days of the Grand Monarch, they would appear more harmonious with their surroundings than they do now. But even Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and his noble companions are dwarfed and vulgarized by the magnificence of their club quarters. They look cheap and ordinary in those grand balls; whereas in the Swamp or in the bank parlors we recognise them for the merchant princes they are.

There is, therefore, a growing regard for the fitness of things in the matter of house decoration, and a distaste for whatever is merely indicative of wealth, vulgar or otherwise. Costly chandellers are removed; gay colors for furniture covering are abandoned; the rooms are allowed to contain only necessary and convenient articles; and the expensive profusion of flowers which made the air heavy with injurious perfumes is avoided. Amid simpler surroundings and more subdued colors the

guests become the decorative objects. The same tendency toward simplicity is exhibited by the most refined people of London. Indeed, from them we have learned it. Do your best in the way of decoration, there are richer men and women who will surpass would be an abandonment of thousands of | you in it; and the competition grows valgar her own citizens, and a return with aggra- and exasperating. The feeling which leads men of fashion of late years to discard jewels from their shirt fronts, and to wear the most unobtrusive ornaments elsewhere, contradiction that Chili's present claim to | Which has made them abandon gloves where territory is not purely the result of the cap- | once their use was obligatory, which resents everything showy in dress, which affects coarse fabrics for day wear, is part of this reaction.

However, for women the most beautiful costumes for the summer are in preparation. They are made of materials both The fourth condition now spoken of is a costly and cheap, the taste displayed in the

and never before could prettier ones be ob tained at a small price.

Another Assailant of the Clergy. A popular living author, of the ancient yet robust kingdom of Norway, Mr. BJORNson, has been making a visit to the United States, and took ship last Thursday from this port to return to his native country. He is known in Norway not only as a poet and novelist, but also as a philosopher and politician-combining in himself, like other notable individuals, diverse mental traits and personal powers. As he is but fifty years old and full of force, he has the pros pect of a long career of increasing distinction not only among the Norwegians, but among the people of other countries, into whose languages his books are translated.

On the evening before his departure from the United States he invited the Norweglans and Swedes of this city to meet him in a public hall, and there he made them an address. He spoke of religion, narrating his personal experiences, the development of his opinions, and the changes that have been wrought in his views. Once he had faith in the Bible; now he has not. Once he trusted the Christian religion; now he does not believe therein. He declared that he had forced off the shackles and entered into the joy of the soul's freedom." Many other things of this sort were publicly uttered by this Norwegian author on last Wednesday night. He also took occasion to open his batteries upon the clergy of the modern Christian Church, declaring them to be sons of darkness and enemies of human progress. 'The clergy," said he, "stand arrayed against all the efforts of our age toward truth. The priesteraft are forever on the side that is in opposition to the great questions of human freedom. They are arrayed against science, the most beautiful of modern idealistic movements, in a solid pha-

lanx." Now, these are sweeping charges, and they are the more remarkable in that they come from such a man as Mr. Bjornson who talked in other parts of his discourse like a man of profound religious feeling.

But the important question is, Are his ac cusations true? We do not believe them; but that does not settle the question. Are the clergy arrayed against truth and freedom and science and idealism? Are they trying to stem the tide of progress that is sweeping over the world? Are they the selfish and superstitious representatives of mere priesteraft? The accusations of Mr. BJORNSON are at once serious and terrible.

The clergy themselves will doubtless take There is but one way to disprove them, and that is not by denunciation of them or their author. It is by displaying the practical work of the clergy of to-daya very numerous and powerful body-in behalf of truth, freedom, science, and ideas; and the actual fruits of that work in justice purity, honor, and progress in the great world that lies about us.

Only nine short years ago certain public men and prints that now outstalwart the originai stalwarts in the tone of their utterance about the Southern States of this Union were laboring-in some cases with more zeal than discretion-to install Horacz Greeker and Reconciliation in the White House.

GARPIELD is said to be weary of the mo notonous political speechifying in the Senate. To that extent the country is in sympathy with the Administration

It is interesting news that there is a new movement on foot among the orthodox Jews of this city for the selection of a Chief Rabbi of New York. There are difficulties in the way, one of them being the fact that men otherwise qualifled for the office have but an imperfect knowledge of the English language.

Is GARFIELD prepared to take the responsibility of destroying Donsgy's confidence in

A discussion is just now going on in some f the scientific papers over the question whether the Northern Lights, which have apwared unusually brilliant in England of late make any noise. Some persons assert that they have heard a rustling sound in the sky when the nuroral curtains were shaken in the Others maintain that the supposed north. rustling is fanciful, and that it is physically im possible that any such noise should be heard, The venerable Dr. Wilson of Cornell University used to relate a curious story to his class in psychology in illustrating the deceptive power of the imagination. A splendid meteor was seen in central New York crossing the heavens with almost planetary speed. Suddealy it burst into brilliant fragments and disappeared. The destruction of the meteor was witnessed by spectators in different counties many miles apart, and yet all who saw it thought they heard a loud detonation as the fireball exploded, and all believed that the explosion had occurred very near them. A comparison of the stories told at the country firesides concerning the celestial wonder showed that the different spectators, although their points of observaion were widely separated, all believed that they had heard the detonation at the same time. A slight calculation, based upon the known velocity of sound and the observed distance of the meteor, proved that most if not al of the spectators had merely imagined a sound. and had not in reality heard anything,

## Of Historical Interest to Mr. John Sherma

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.-The appointment W. A. M. Grier of Pennsylvania to be Third Assistant ostmoster-General regalls an incident of the Chicago reduction that ought to interest John Sherman, as it reporates the general impression that Sherman's silve to obtain the nomination was mainly due to the uplicity at Gardeld.

On the Saturday evening after the nomination of Gar end the Republican cincens of Chester County rave a reception to the Hon. W. B. Waddell, the delegate much that district, at Horizonliural Hall, in West Chester. enator Waddell, in response, gave an extended account fittle proceedings of the Convention, and, among other

things, sant:
On the second below, if I recollect aright, a delegate from this Natio is Mr. series of flazzino, who was observed to strait, and who would for Ranjue on the first belowed to strait, and who would for Ranjue on the first belowed to strait, and who would have a notified in out the second half of the work of the little was important to have a nonlinear with which the little was important to have a nonlinear with which y had a personal interface, which resulted satisfactionly, and Mr. Griger invited me on the second bulled to vote for tarried. Mr. Grier continued to vote for this until the nonlinguous.

That was the statement made by Senater Waddell within a week after the nomination of darfield. It is

within a week after the numination of darfield. It is evident that the personal interview which took place before the second bailet was cost was satisfactory—to Green and Gargers, if not to John sherman.

#### The Subscriptions to the Grant Fund. The Springfield Republican of Thursday had

owing paragraph. Words consistently which the Grant fund as falsed by well harder funders him have been made. It is said that we when her harder has been made. It is said that we when her her it is subscripted as per the assessment with a subscription and that a limited. The him we will be a limited as the subscription of the him harder ha product and action a cheer of \$5,000 on the fund be a maxing for Michigan.

This paragraph was shown to Mr. George Jones, prorector and editor of the Piece, by a reporter of Tax Sun, a Finneday evening. Mr. Jones smilt.

Mr. attention was called to this to-day. There is not a truth in it. It is, I think, the meanest para era, h'A ever saw. Every subscription was an individual

We have received a copy of Henderson's "Hand Book of Planca," an octave volume of about 400 pairs, in dictionary form, giving betanical and practical escriptions of most ordinary plants in cultivation, eith their culture and treatment. It is a very convenient and useful book, and we thank Mr. Peter Henderson for mak-

#### THE SOLID SOUTH

"I for one am frank to say—I have said it be-ore—that I would to God there was a division in the fouth. I shall reloice in the day when there is a healthy, notesome division." "Senator Inster."

Washington, April 22.-The above is undoubtedly the sentiment of the wisest and best men of the South, who have long seen that sectional unity in politics is not only a bar to success in that direction, but is a positive injury to material prosperity, by exciting the distrust of capital and the prejudices of immigration.

Outside of a limited class, of what may be called professional politicians, the people of the South really care little for parties. They are seeking to build up the waste places and to repair the broken fortunes left by the desclation of civil war. And the industrial development exhibited by the census furnishes the bepossible proof that these efforts have produced astonishing results.

The very best thing that could happen for the South would be a dissolution of its solidity and if let alone for a single year, that end would be achieved by a natural law. The plain truth is, there is less interest felt in politics in the Southern States than is good for the general weal. Give them control of the State and municipal affairs, without interference, and most of them would be quite willing to let national

uffairs take care of themselves.

The managers of the Republican machine have contrived to keep in power by unscrupulous devices to make a solid South first, and then to stir up Northern passions, so as to consolidate a majority against the weaker sec tion. This game has been played for fifte years, and it is only astonishing that the stale methods and the old tricks could be repeate

successfully for four Presidential elections. Take away the solid South, and the Repub lican party would fall to pieces. It would have died long ago but for that cause. The solid South elected Grant twice, helped to consum mate the Great Fraud of 1876, and put Garfield in the White House. No wonder the Repub lican leaders nurse and cherish this source of their political existence and preferment, without which they would soon come to grief.

The whole scheme of the machine manager

is to provoke bad blood between the North and South: to denounce the Southern people for every form of infamous crime; to charge them with poliuting the ballot box; to arraign them for unnumbered outrages; and to hold them up before the civilized world as enemies to and outlaws of civilization.

The natural effect of this cold-blooded policy is to provoke retaliation and to unify sentiment in the South. In other words, to accomplish the very object sought to be attained by its selfish authors. Whenever an issue of North against South can be raised, the latter must inevitably go to the wall. And this is the platform of the Republican party, in all its length and breadth.

For more than a month the Republicans of the Senate, having procured what they cail " a constitutional majority," by a corrupt bargain with Mahone, have obstructed the public business thrust aside important treaties, and neglected several hundred nominations for foreign, domestic, and judicial appointments. They have done this to carry out the contract with Mahone by electing Gorham, who negotiated the sale, Secretary of the Senate, and Riddleberger, an ex-Confederate Captain, and author of the Repudiating bill in Virginia, as Sergeant-at-Arms.

Since the foundation of the Government, in but a single instance in 1853, when an official under charges had to be dismissed, has the Senate ever elected officers at an executive session. It is contrary to all the accepted traditions of the body and against its uniform practice. In this instance, the condition of the bond with Mahone required an immediate performance for use in Virginia.

This, and this alone, is the true secret of the deadlock which Mr. Conkling has persisted in continuing, and which enables him thereby to postpone action on the nominations of Judge Robertson and others, to which he is bitterly opposed. Up to this point he has committed the party to a blunder, the weight of which is daily becoming more obvious and oppressive.

The coalition with Mahone involves corrup-

tion and support of repudiation in Virginia This is plain to all who will not close their eyes against light and truth. The best portion of the Republican press openly condemn the alliance. and demand that the treaties and nominations shall be considered. In this dilemma, Mr Frye, the first lieutenant of Mr. Blaine, is put rward in the Senate, to rally the solid South He revamps the ancient outrages, which have often figured heretofore; repeats the election stories; makes wild charges, and goes

through the familiar programme of firing the othern heart. This attempted div the merit of novelty. Everybody understands the motive of the movement, and the South will be more foolish than it usually is, if it walks into the tran

If Mr. Blaine set his representative on to do this work, as in some quarters he is suspected of doing, he, who prides himself as being a smart man, has made a most foolish mistake. The Administration needs votes in the Senate, and cannot get them outside the South, which is well disposed to give it a fair trial, and all reasonable support. Is this the way to gain good will, by reopening a sectional crusade at the start, for Mr. Conkling's benefit?

## The Blowing Up of Mr. Gladstone.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A short ime ago Tax Scs contained a letter from O'D Rossa advocating the murder of Mr. Gladstone. That letter was a blood curdler, and ought to have created a senation, but it didn't. The fact is, the Irish people are so infatuated with patriots of the Parnell type that they cannot spare even a passing thought for the "genuine and only Jarley." Yet that letter was fearful.

# "Never was heard such a terrible curse, Hut what gave rise To some little surprise, Nobody seemed one penny the worse."

But for fear that the author should think that his effu sion was "wasted on the desert air," let me assure him that I saw his letter, and was duly horrified for at least ive minutes. I would encourage him, therefore, in the words of the illustrious Bottom, and say: "Let him rear again. Let him roar again." I may remind him, how ever, that sensational literature is apt to become in sipil if it is not made stronger at every dose. It will be necessary when he writes again to advocate not simply the number of Mr. Galaktone, but the blowing up of the souther stablest, logether with some half dozen of her Nagosty's best enters and the yeoman Usher of the Black Rod.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

## Sunlight in Virginia.

GRANT, Va., April 24, 1881.—Having lately ubscribed for The Sun, I take an opportunity to compilcut its present course. You may know that this Post office is taking a large number of copies of your paper. Office is taking a large number of copies of your paper, and its independent way of speaking is what influences award and neighbors to lake it.

Let the so-called "leaders" wrangle as much as they choses. The main source of safety for the country is the cultivation of a besitity public options by a free press.

The sentiment of the majority of houset Virginia voters is scains; republished, and we watch Mainne's course with interest. We think if he wants to show either ability or principle, now is the time. "The hour has come."

Lastia.

## To Citizen Soldiers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have obrved ever since the present State administration went nto power at Albany an unmistakable hostility to our into power at Albany at unusuassus formers present Sational Guard.
Let us form associations in every regiment and company in the State, and see on election day that our members support none but friends of the National Guard. As the Guard in this State numbers from 20,000 to 23,000 men, our united voice would have some effect.

A Pairway. A PRIVATE

#### Local News in Poons. From the Mahratta.

Prior the Mahratta.

There was a theft of silver nots, &c., to the successive super, as the house of Ar. Narayen Jarvannath Blude, in Sadashiy Feth. A servant, we hear, has to nich away with the articles.

There was a fire in Shuhrayar Peth on the evening of Friday last. Had, not Mr. Kate, with his constabulary, in mady required to the spot, the fire would not have less thingly suppressed, and everal houses would have been they include monitated. We win take up the subject of the necessity of fire engines in an early issue.

We retruct to recognite death of development and we attribute his death to exhaustion, on account of hard water his death to exhaustion, on account of hard water. We're.
We have our Raja Diwan Sahib among on. Of course
there is a decided change in his health. He looks more
plump than when he left us in December last.

## Precocity to New Jorsey.

From the Treatme Guarte.

Mrs. Burchell, residing on Second street, having an errand out, but her baby, list shife to creeb having an errand out, but her baby, list shife to creeb around the floor, in charge of her three-year-old son. She instructed the latter to stay with the baby till she rewitten she got back she found the inform technical, and when she got back she found the inform technical, and the inform technical she floor and the three-year-old missing. Buring her absence he got two tacks and a hammer, and tacked the baby's dress to the floor, after which he went out to play.

#### THE TWO PRESIDENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Postmaster-General James was able to compel Garfield to bounce Brady earlier than was expected. The department investigation last week brought out reasons that even Garfield could not resist. In fact, there was no need of further testimony. James wanted to know if the investigation last winter, whereby Brady was self-convicted, was going to count for anything. If it wasn't, then

he would get worse and worse. Garfield consuited Blaine. The case was so bad that Brady could not be made a Conkling martyr. He would have to be given up, like Belknap, Babcock, and the rest of that sort of patriots. Brady got from the White House a peremptory demand for his resignation. Nor is it a blow at the Stalwarts. His successor is not an enemy. Mr. Elmer, the new Second Assistant, is a neighbor of Senator Platt, who, if not absolutely pleased, is not greatly displeased by the change. Furthermore, he is qualified for the place. In reality, the change is a relief to the Conkling branch, who did not relish defending Brady. He will not even be permitted to whimper in George Gorham's paper, of which Brady is chief owner. He will have enough to do to keep out

of the penitentiary. The man "who was for Garfield all the time" at Chicago becomes Third Assistant, Mr. Grier of Pennsylvania, when he shouted James A. Garfield" at every roll call in Chicago, little dreamed how he was easting his bread on the waters. Mr. Hazen goes to the Solicitorship of the department, and nobody is hurt. Don Cameron doesn't quite like it. but he can't help himself. MacVeagh and Mitchell fixed that up. Mr. Grier is a capable

man, and bears an honored Pennsylvania name. These things are thought to indicate that some sense is creeping into the Presidential brain. Noticeable rumors are affoat that the difference between the factions is going to be compromised. It is growing more and more probable that Conkling will be able to secure Robertson's rejection. Nothing in the world will bring Garfield down so soon as that, if he sees it, and it is likely he begins to see it.

To an observing man who has lived in Washington for the past five years there is one phase which ever recurs to him. This phase may be terined Presidential foolishness. Hayes now and then had a sensible ides, but it was always neutralized by the foolietness which controlled all his acts. When he andertook to perform the duties of President, and while he was as thoroughly dazed as a calf which has just turned over a bee hive, he announced the policy of ignoring the recommendations of Senators and members in filling offices in the States He thus compelled every member of Congress to despise and pity him. He was at best wonderfully weak. There was not in either House a member who had so little sense, so little political experience, or so much foolishness as he; and yet he assumed to be able to select men of his own knowledge, and without the aid of the representatives, to fill all the offices in Maine and Texas, in Florida and Oregon, with as much assurance as he would the offices of his Sunday school in Fremont. He issued an order threatening to turn the young people, male and female, out of their clerksnips in the departments if they continued to hold their little socialpolitical meetings in this city. He tried, as a religious duty, to break Conkling down in New York by twice attempting to turn Arthur and Cornell out of office, and succeeded only on a second trial through the Democratic Senators. By this foolishness he made Cornell Governor of New York and Arthur Vice-President, And so we might go on almost endiessly, for his four years were choke full of footishness. There was no time nor place for common sense.

And now comes Garfield inflated with the gas sidulation drawn from partisan newspapers. He comes, and begins with a characteristic exhibition of foolishness. He appoints to the head of his Cabinet a master to mount his back, and with whip and spur to goad him on to do

his will and satiate his greed for revenge. To Conkling perhaps more than to any one man Garfield owed his election. In his party Conkling is trusted by all, and is the idol of many. In the Senate no man of his party seems o become his rival as a Senator or sta On the Senate floor if he is not loved he is re-On the Sonate floor if he is not loved he is respected, and his place as one of the leading senators in the nation is not questioned. Between him and Garfield there could honorably be no rivalry. Garfield is great by virtue of being the official head of fifty millions of people. Conking is great by nature and by his acknowledged leadership. The people conceded to each his place, and saw no cause for rivalry. But Garfield was seized with a fit of Presidential foolishness, and struck at Conkling to bring him down. He believed Conkling's position as him down. He believed Conkling's position as leader could be broken, and that the people at large could be made to esteem him less. The blow struck was by an appointment the most offensive that could be made to the Senator. Now what must be the result?

offensive that could be made to the Senator. Now what must be the resuit?

It seems to me there are several alternatives in this matter of contest between Garfield and Conkiling over the nomination of Robertson. Sooner or later the Senate must act. It is not probable that the President will withdraw the nomination. Suppose Conkling is beaten by confirming Robertson with a divided vote in each party. This, it is assumed, would be a success for Blaine and Garfield. For Blaine, to a limited extent, it would be, for he would have secured his revenge on Conkling. To the President it would be a momentary satisfaction, to be followed by years of bitter regrets. He would have secured for his administration and himself in the Senator an uncompromising enemy. Conkling is a man who hates with the full force of his strong nature and intellect, and who never ceases to hate. His following among the Republican Senators is greater than is the following of Garfield. Conkling and his friends, in the event of this confirmation in this manner, will ruin Garfield and make his administration a byword.

will ruin Garfield and make his administration a byword.

Again, suppose that the Democrats go into caucus and agree to go solid for the confirmation, or even by agreement outside of a caucus do the same thing? All the Republicans except John Sherman and Eugene Haie might support Conking, but Robertson would be confirmed. Sherman hates Conking worse, if possible, than he does Garfield, while Haie is simply a jumping jack for Biaine, and will vote as Blaine tells him to. If this contingency could be brought about, Conkling would be delighted, as he would be willing to have Robertson confirmed if he could drive Garfield and his Ohio idea into the arms of the Democrats. He would then never cease to hold Garfield up as the horrible example, and say to all the world, "I told you so." The worst leature of this condition for Garfield would be that every Republican in the country would go to Conkling, and Garfield would be compelled to take refuge in the arms of the Democrats. Of all possible contingencies this would please Conkling best, and be Garfield's most certain ruin.

Suppose again. Robertson should be re-

tingencies this would please Conkling best, and be Garfield's most certain ruin.

Suppose, again, Robertson should be rejected. This would be the giory of Conkling, the ruin of Biaine, and the humilitation of Garfield. Conkling would then stand without a peer among the public men of the nation. Biaine would have lost the last vestige of political following, and would take the English mission. Garfield would recognize the collapse of the Blaine element as a political force, and place a Stalwart at the head of his Cabenet. He would then see what every man of common sense has a Staiwart at the head of his Cabinet. He would then see what every man of common sense has seen since the 4th of March, that in making Biaine Secretary of State he made him President in fact, while himself as President de hire played second fidule to Biaine, who by force of a powerful will controlled him absolutely. Let this contest end as it may, Garfield will learn by the time it is ended that no President ever has in the first six weeks of his term been guilty of more Presidential looilathese than 8

## A Card from Bradley T. Johnson

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The leter of your Baltimore correspondent in relation to the Karly-Mahone letter is false, so far as I am quoted. I expressly declined to rive him information, and referred him to the Himsonia Magazine of June, 1871, for all that it as proper for the public to know. BRADLET T. JOHRSON.

# To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

seen a member of the National Goard for the last two own a memory of the National Source for the last two years, and the only thing fregret is that I have to spend so such of my time (which is limited) at Creelmoof every summer. I have tred to set several of my friends to Jon my restment, but they say that they cannot get the time secreasry for going to Creedingor and but taking part in the purades.

National Grandes

## New Obitmary Verses.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 2 Toll and pain for them are over,
first thee how those wearsel one;
So my's awest flowers thy crace shall cover,
from the varity, has rain down.
Forther suffering, past her pain,
case to weep, for lears are vain,
calls the tunnit of thy breast,
Size who suffered is at rest. Father and nother do not weep, I am not dead, but am asleep: I was not your boy, Christations Loved me best, and took me home

Angels ever bright and lair. Take, oh take nor to your care

### AN INTERESTING PART OF EGIPT. much discomfort, as the native boats

The Remains of Lake Meets and the Famous The Simulton Into Which the Real President Labyrinth-A New Field for Travellers. PAYOUM, March 28.-I have been residing for three weeks in this oasis, which lies about seventy miles to the southwest of Cairo. As it is

a part of the country not often visited by travellers, and is unique in its character and full of historical traditions and associations, a short account of it may be of interest to your readers. The Fayoum is a most luxurious and fertile district, surrounded by desert. It measures about twenty-three miles, running north and south, and twenty-eight miles east and west. It les twenty miles to the west of the Nile valley, from which it is separated by a low range of the sandy Libyan hills. On its extreme western margin there is a large lake of brackish water. thirty-five miles long by seven wide, called the Birket el Kerun, beyond which is the unex-

plored desert of the Sahara. The remarkable feature of this lake is that the level of its waters is seventy feet below that of the Mediterranean, thus, in some respects, resembling the Dead Sea. The most elevated portion of the cultivated plateau of the Fayoum to 200 feet above the lake. The consequence is that it is the only part of Egypt where there are brawling streams, picturesque cascades, wooded gorges, lakes embowered in trees, and scenic features which one does not associate with the narrow valley and flat delta of the Nile, that compose the Egypt of our imaginations.

The signification of the word Phiom in ancient Egyptian is marsh, and in extreme antiquity this was probably an accurate definition of this region. It was reclaimed, according to hieroglyphic records, by King Phiops, B. C. 3000, but its celebrity dates from a later period, when a certain Amenhotep the Third, B. C. 2600, constructed the artificial Lake Moeris, and built on its margin the far-famed Labyrinth, which was numbered by the ancient among the seven wonders of the world. I visited what remains of this marvelous structure, which consisted, according to Herodotus, of twelve courts and 3,000 sets of chambers, 1,500 above ground, and 1,500 beneath them again underground. They did not open one into the other, but were entered from winding corridors, which it was not possible to traverse without a guide. Situated on the confines of upper and lower Egypt, the Labyrinth was an assemblage of courts where the grand councils of the nation were held, where the most sacred religious rites were celebrated, and from which se a central point the whole administration of the country was carried on. It is difficult to realize from a contemplation of its present remains its former grandeur and magnificence. Pisced at the edge of the desert, the chambers have long since been covered with sand, and beyond a fragment of a papyrus column, some carved blocks of granite, a collection of upper chambers of which the crumbling crude brick walls alone remain, nothing is left to indicate

its ancient splendor. At its northern extremity there is a pyramid of crude brick about 150 feet high, from which a magnificent view is obtained over the whole oasis. The special interest which attaches to this structure lies in the fact that it is the oldest existing monument of the kind in Egypt, having been erected by King Semempses, whose tomb it is, about 400 years before the pyramid of Ghizeh. The probability is that excavations here on a large scale would reveal a buried necropolis, such as has been discovered at Sakkars, besides the plan and chambers of the Labyrinth itself. But neither the pyramid nor the Labyrinth

s so wonderful as the traces which still exist to indicate the limits of the ancient Lake Morris which formed a reservoir by which the irrigation of the whole province could be regulated. This lake was constructed by King Amenbotep, who led into it the waters of the Bahr Yussef, an affluent of the Nile, which leaves that river near Slout, and, after a course of 200 miles, is conducted through a depression of the Libyan chain into the Fayoum. The bed of Lake Moris is now a vast fertile plain, covered with groves of date trees and with fields of beans and cereals, but in old time it measured sixty miles in circumference, was twenty feet in depth, and navigated by boats, which in those days could sail into the Payoum from the Nile. Some idea of the stupendous character of the work may be formed from the fact that the artificial dykes which retained its waters must have been thirty miles long, and in places thirty feet high and a hundred and fifty feet thick. The lock gates at Illahoon, about eight miles distant, where there is a pyramid still existing, must have been upon a scale commensurate with the rest of the undertaking, for we are informed by Diodorus that it cost fifty talents, or about \$55,000, every time they were opened. This lake possessed a character of sanctity as well as of utility, for here was kept the sacred erocodile, which was an object of special worship to the inhabitants of the province, who, we are informed, fed it upon the choicest dainties, and even went so far as to adorn it with necklaces and earrings. Indeed the district was called the Crocodilopolitan Nome from this circumstance.

Five miles distant from the Labyrinth and upon the opposite margin of the lake are the extensive mounds of the ancient city of Croco-dilopolis-Arsinoe. I lived in the immediate "if the President of the Chamber was ashamed of his dilopolis-Arsinos. I lived in the immediate neighborhood of this interesting locality, and was never tired of exploring the vast area of brickbats, potsherds, bones, and rags which cover the surface of the ground for several square miles. From beneath these have mounds of débris I unearthed human bodies still wound in wrappages of mummy cloth, with skin tightly drawn over their ribs, and their hair still remaining, and exhumed many curious records of the past: an old broom a piece of a fishing net, fragments of glass bottles and of many-colored glazed pottery, besides picking up numerous coins, none of them older, however, than the Ptolemaic period.

The town of Medinet el Fayoum, the modern capital of the province, and containing about 9,000 inhabitants, is situated near these ruins. It is a good specimen of a wild country town. untouched as yet by civilization, with its narrow-covered bazaar and motiey population of Fellahin, Copts. and Bedouin Arabs. This is intersected by the Bahr Yussef, or River of Jo seph, called after the son of Jacob, for the popular tradition erroneously has it that he it was who led the Bahr Yussef into this district during the years of famine, and that to him the great fertility of the province is due. Just outside the town the river is dammed and divided into seven canals, which are again subdivided, thus carrying the water all through the country. Owing to the slope of the land it is irrigated by means of undershot water wheels made of date fibre, and which keep up a constant mournful creaking as they revolve and upset their earthern buckets full of water into the troughs provided for it. At many of the villages the water is dammed into small lakes. from which it issues in waterfalls, thus forming a picturesque feature in the landscape. Indeed the Fayoum may well be called the garden of Egypt. Nowhere are the groves of clives and oranges so flourishing and abundant. Every village is surrounded by acres of figs, vines, apricots, melons, and other fruits, while the town lands are extensively cultivated with cotton and sugar cane. In former years one of its main industries was ottar of roses, and the town of Medinet was surrounded by hundreds of school, be it said of extravarant chieses and extravarant chieses are chieses and extravarant chieses are chieses and extravarant chieses and extravarant chieses are chieses and ext of Medinet was surrounded by hundreds of acres of rose trees; unfortunately, about fifteen years ago they were attacked with a disease which proved fatal to this culture; and no attempt since to revive it has been successful.

and the cultivable land amounts to 250,000 acres, of which half is owned by the peasants and half by the Government. I state the state of the gloss for his by the government. and half by the Government. I visited the Birket el Kerun, on the opposite shores of which are some interesting and little known ruins. Those at Kasr Nimrud are especially worthy of notice, and consist of the remains of a temple approached by a street three-quarters of a mile long, which was once ornamented throughout its whole length with sculptured lions. At the southwestern extremity of the lake is the temple of Kasr Kerun, which is in a more perfect state of preservation.

The waters of the Birket el Kerun abound in fish, but the process of fishing is involved in

are open, cranky vessels, redolant fish, undecked. without most or sail, and propelled by cumbrous oars. Owing to its depression below the level of the sea and the proximity of the scorehing desert, the heat even in winter is often disagreeable. and the banks of the lake have a reputation for being feverish. The remains of numerous mounds prove, however, that in ancient times they were inhabited by a dense population. In places the soft soil has been cut through by the canals at periods of inundation, forming immense ravines with precipitous sides, in the beds of which are thickets, the favorite baunts of wild boar and other game. The one at Nazlet, for instance, is about 700 feet wide and 100 feet in depth, and is a wild, picturesque spot of a character totally unlike anything to be found elsewhere in Egypt. Altogether, for scenery, climate, sport, archieological research, and general interest, there is no part of this country which offers greater attractions than this little-known province, and it is a matter of astonishment to me that its merits have not been the more highly appreciated as a place of resort by those who have "done" the Nile and are in search of health or amusement in the

-Lord Beaconsfield never wore any but

patent-leather shoes and boots. -In one hundred years no three consecuive Januaries in England were so cold as the three last -A Cleveland Presbyterian pastor has seen arraigned before his presbytery for sending his

family to theatres and balls.

1770 by an uncle and brother of John Jacob Astor, both of whom were at that time pianomakers in London. -Next year a monument is to be raised at a village near Ferrara to Dante, Columbus, and clients who will form a group, with St. Francis of Assisi extend-

-There is in Springfield a piano made in

ing his arms over their heads. -A story is told of a doctor in Springfield who assured a woman that he had driven her disease into one of her great toes, which therefore ought to be amputated. She submitted to the operation.

-A pastor at Danville, Vt., denounced

from his pulpit those members of his congregation who were in the habit of taking summer buarders. His idea is that city ains are propagated by the guests.

-The old home of Lincoln was recently

torn down at Springfield. A boy bought all the shingles for a dollar, and, with a scroll saw, is turning them into ornamental mementoes, which he easily sells at from N cents to \$1 each. -A temperance movement is on footin Texas. In many towns and villages all the sets and drunkards have knocked off whiskey and are taking

chloral for their nerves. This exchange of the bartender for the druggist is encouraged by the ladies. -Boston Music Hall was meant to be a kind of temple of art; but the owner or a controlling amount of stock, intent on dividends, insisted on reating it out for exhibitions in puzilism as well as for high class concerts. This was disliked by the majority of the stock holders, and they have put a stop to it by inducing the Mayor to refuse licenses for sparring matches.

—The London Times, referring to the ex-

traordinary precautions taken to provide for Queen Victoria's safety during her journeyings from palace to palace, thinks this must mean either that the Govern ment have information that the sovereign is threatened or that the recent catastrophe in St. Petersburg has produced an impression in her Majesty's mind that all crowned heads are in danger.

-A strong verdict was pronounced the other day in the case of a man who was killed at the Sea-ton Carew volunteer rifle range, in England. The jury waxed wroth, and found that they "strongly condemned the lax way in which shooting at a range was permit ted, and that the range was adangerous one, and should be abolished," and forwarded their verdict to the War Office, who were perfectly astounded at the audacity of such an opinion.

has been produced at Milan with great success. Maurel and Mile. d'Angieri sang in the leading parts, and so pleased was the composer with the performance of the former, who sang here with Nilsson and Campanini several wears ago, that he promised him a still better part in the unfinished "Otello," which he expects to have ready for the stage by the end of the year. But ... The racing season, which has just comnenced in England, lasts until Saturday, the 20th of No vember. Assuming that during this time there are about two hundred days when the services of Judge and starter

-Verdi's new opera, "Simon Boccanegra,"

will be in request on British race courses, it will create surprise to find that no fewer than one hundred and five race meetings will take place in that time. The average duration of each meeting is underestimated at three days, and thus three hundred and fifteen days of sport will have to be crowded into the comparatively limited space we have named. -The disciples of Nihilism professedly despise both the marriage tie and all those delicate sentiments which customarily characterize the relations between the sexes. Sophy Perovsky, though delicately

nurtured and brought up in refined society, was living as Hartmann's wife when she gave the signal for the attempt to blow up the imperial train at Moscow. She re turned but recently from abroad to take an active part in the late plot, and on arrival immediately joined Jella-boff, the chief conspirator, and lived with him as his wife till the moment of his arrest. -Not long ago the principal café chantant of Avignon, in France, brought forward a great attraction, which drew the public in crowds to the nightir performances. The seductive novelty in question was a young lady bearing the renowned patronymic of Cam-

betta. Mile, Gambetta's success, however, disturbed the equanimity of the Departmental Prefect, who addressel an official communication to her, requesting that she would kindly change her name out of respect to the Pres name, he was perfectly at liberty to change it; she was not ashamed of hers, and, experienced no desire to adop any other, no matter at whose instance." It is asserted that the youthful soloist and the ex-Dictator are really related to one another, being respectively the grandchill dren of two own brothers. -The pressure of military preparations is

being severely felt in more ways than one throughout the kingdom of Greece. Repeated levies have drained the agricultural districts of almost all their able-balled laborers. In Corfu, for instance, the alive crop, the abir wealth of the island, was last year unusually abundan but from sheer want of hunds to gather them, the anive the rotting on the ground. Women and children have turned out to work in the fields, but they cannot supply the want of male laborers. The landowners who have and the steamers from bondist and that carry out every week tresh batches or Italian pensants but the poorer farmers who cannot afford to pay for such at pensive labor are in a desperate plight. Every wallier measure reported from Athens spreads fresh con thou throughout the islands.

-In the course of a professional tour recently undertaken in South America by the pre-highter tor Herrmano, he was engaged while at the row Artes b give an evening performance at the house of the Australian Rungarian Minister, who had invited a large parts at ired a party of Pataronians, five in minimer, thenex sibiting in Bhenos Ayres and about suchog for Eur f Herrmonn amused himself by playing all maners discribing tricks with these statement savages. He extracted watches and rings from their ness and ears, the dishes from their abundant heir, causes brids and bunches of dowers from their capacions months. Some what to his surprise, the Pataconians exhibited mosque tion at any of these wonders, but stoot still, pla can't tolerating all his binners, but show with pollocolar ever, he was discussive a magnificant countries the thick locks of the leading Patagonian, the "patent campi picked his pocket of a valuable gold water and chain, presented to him by the Emper end Austria Herrmann did not discover his loss until the following corning, by which time the noise savages been war bounding o'er the ocean wave on its way to allo I if

-The grievance under winen the ladies suffer by the wretened accommodations of rold in the House of Commons will be made the sodiscussion at the instance of Colonic the courtesy. He is to-day the most remarkable? by his present constituency. Even then celebrity. He played an imperant par with strring political events. At one how I manufer-in-thiof of the Peristan arms. A factor as Admiral in the strikes of the him in his old sign he has reappeared, a vertice Winkle, and delights the commercial results he is surrounded by rentals of his extend strange to say, he still brotherway a field and carriage, and is as full in amount it as the his colleagues. His memory for dates is a married pared but he fixed the period of excellent axion be was about the time I shot "so and so to the general like quel was a tipled due list and feat shot

Croup is quickly relieved and whitemake con helped and its duration shortened by 10 2 percurant, the old famile stand-by for energy-and all long or throat affections. -446. r courses and could